

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5904

號四百九十五

日初月九子丙戌光

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1876.

四年

號六十二月英 澳香

PRICE \$1 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

October 24, YIANG YUNG, British str., 1,110
H. Barnett, Glasgow 4th Sept., Water-
ford 11th, Malta 19th, Suez 27th, Aden
2nd October, and Singapore 18th, Bal-
last—JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co.

October 25, BIS PAU, Siamese ship, 576 A.
H. Miller, Bangkok 27th September
Else—KIN TEE LOON.

October 25, LEONIS, British steamer, 403
Young Tuan, 16th October, Tuanwan
10th 18th, Amoy 20th, and Swatow 29th
General—D. LAFRAIK & Co.

October 25, ELISE, German 8-m. sch., 274 J.
Schmidt, Hamburg 4th June, General
—ARNOLD, KABERG & Co.

October 25, CORINE, British bark, 396, M.
Gorman, Harwich 21st Sept., General
—WIELER & Co.

October 25, FER, British gunboat, Comman-
der John Bruce, Foochow 20th October

October 25, GUSY & MARIE, German ship,
354, F. Doose, Hamburg 22nd October,
General—ARNOLD, KABERG & Co.

October 25, LESTER, Spanish str., 217, D. Z.
Baubiquero, Amoy 24th Oct., General
—A. MacG. BEATON.

October 25, WILHELM FRIEDEM, British bark,
783, J. H. Syre, Cardiff 14th June, Coal
Borneo.

October 25, MINDEN, American ship, 1,021,
L. P. Bray, Jun., Newcastle, N.S.W.
25th August, Coals—H. M. NAVAL
YARD.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
October 24th.

Danishkeshire, British ship, for Wlmpoon.

Glaucus, British steamer, for Shanghai.

Kong Yung, British steamer, for Shanghai.

Kentaway, British ship, for Bangkok.

Departures.

October 25, DOUGLAS, British str., for East
Coast.

October 25, FER, British bark, for
London.

October 25, PORTIA, British bark, for Port
Elizabeth.

October 25, LIZZIE, British bark, for Canton.

October 25, GLENROY, British steamer, for
Shanghai.

October 25, DENDRITONIAN, British bark, for
Wlmpoon.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per LION, str., from Tamsui, &c.—
Rev. Mr. Smith and 91 Chinese.
Per BIS PAU, str., from Bangkok.—
Per OCEAN, str., from Amoy.—
Per Louis, str., from Amoy.—
Per Gustav & Marie, from Hariphong.—
4 Chinese.

To Depart.

Per Glaucus, str., for Shanghai.—
Cabin.—
The following passengers proceed by the P. &
O. S. C. Co. for departing to-day at noon—
For Singapore—Messrs. Bulley, Horbould,
and Don, for Bombay.—Mr. Metta, For Va-
nue—Mr. Gammon, For Southampton—Dr.
Kipling and Captain Purvis.

Reports.

The Spanish steamer Lugo reports left
Amoy on 24th October, and had fresh winds
and cloudy to port.

The British gunboat Fly reports left Foo-
chow on 20th October, and had fine weather
and very light monsoon.

The American ship Minerva reports left
Newcastle, N.S.W., on 25th August, and had very
light weather all the passage.

The British bark William Fruing reports left
Cavil on 14th June, and had calm and vari-
able winds the whole of the passage from Car-
diff to Hongkong.

The German 3-masted schooner Elise reports
left Hamburg on 27th September, for Bangkok.
On 4th October had a topgallant mast, then
topgallant wind from the N., veering to the West,
ship lying on her beam-ends out the clews of the
lower top-sails, ship would not rise and had to
cut away the topgallant mast, from then to
arrive with fine weather and light N. Easterly
winds.

The British steamer Lagoon reports left
Takao on 27th October, and had light
variable winds and fine weather. From Amoy
to Swatow light N.E. winds and fine weather.
From Swatow to Hongkong F.E.N.D. winds
and cloudy weather. In Swatow, the steamer
Frigate, Caribicks, and Norma, passed the
steamer Douglas, bound North, of Nino Pin.

The Siamese ship BIS PAU reports left Bang-
kok on 27th October, for Bangkok.

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steamer Douglas, bound North, of Nino Pin.

The British bark Cervina reports left Ha-
iphong on 21st Sept., had light S.E. winds
in the Gulf of Tonkin, as far as the Great
Cape (Hai-nan); from there fresh N.E. winds;
anchored in Gaolung harbour during a heavy N.E.
gale from 3rd October to 11th; hence to Tinhao
fresh N.E. winds with heavy seas and strong
current. After four days waiting for the
wind to subside, started for Amoy, and
arrived with fresh N.E. winds on the 15th.

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and cloudy weather. In Swatow, the steamer
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steamer Douglas, bound North, of Nino Pin.

The British steamer Kinty Yang reports
left Glasgow at 4 p.m. on the 4th September,
anchored in Birken Bay at 5.30 p.m., and left
there at 4 a.m. on the 10th. Discharged pilot
off Waterford at 3.30 a.m. on the 11th. Passed
Gibraltar at 8 p.m. on the 15th. Put into Malta
at 1 p.m. on the 19th, and left at 6 p.m. Arrived
at Port Said at noon of the 23rd, and
arranged passage to Suez at 2 p.m. on the 27th.
Arrived at Aden at 5 p.m. on the 2nd October,
and left at midnight. Passed Galli at 2 p.m.
on the 11th, and arrived at Singapore at 1 p.m.
on the 17th, left at 4 p.m. on the 16th, and ar-
rived in Hongkong on the 24th at 9 p.m. Had
moderate N.E. monsoon and fine weather from
lat. 7 N. to arrival.

Auction Sales to-day.

J. M. BURGESS & CO.
At 12 noon,
Sunday Goods.

H. M. M. O. D. Y.
At 12 noon,
Twist.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
At 2 P.M.,
Household Furniture, &c.

To be Let.

TO BE LET.

TWO Commodious HOUSES in Queen's
Road East.

Rent \$25 per month.

Apply to PURDON & CO.,
No. 2, Queen's Road.

9.9 Hongkong, 17th June, 1876.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 4, Ales-
ter Terrace.

The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 2, Gong-
Street.

Apply to DOUGLAS LA PRAIK & CO.,
1884 Hongkong, 21st September, 1876.

TO BE LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE PREMISES, No. 8, PLAZA, later in
the possession of Messrs. GILMAN & CO.,
Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
704 Hongkong, 16th May, 1876.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN
on the Plaza.

Apply to E. BURROWS & SONS,
453 Hongkong, 21st March, 1876.

TO BE LET.

THE HOUSES, Nos. 13 and 15, STAUNTON
Street.

Apply to TURNER & CO.,
41, Queen's Road.

1122 Hongkong, 17th July, 1876.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE HOUSES, No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Apply to H. M. COOPER & CO.,
1487 Hongkong, 16th September, 1876.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES IN FLETCHER'S BUILD-
INGS, now in the occupation of A. E.
NEVELL, Esq., comprising Spacious DWELL-
ING APARTMENTS, with GRANITE DO-
ORWAYS, fronting the Harbour and Queen's
Street.

The TWO adjoining HOUSES and PRE-
MISES are also available.

Also.

The LOWER STOREY of FAIRLEA,
West Point.

Apply to SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON,
1655 Hongkong, 17th October, 1876.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE HOUSE, No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Apply to J. A. DE CARVALHO,
27d 1892 Hongkong, 6th October, 1876.

TO LET.

N. O. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.,
518 Hongkong, 17th October, 1876.

TO LET.

N. O. 3 and 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.,
518 Hongkong, 17th October, 1876.

TO LET.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$50,000 of Dollars.

RESERVE FUND.....\$50,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors—

Chairman—E. R. BELLON, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDER, Esq.

J. F. COLES, Esq.

J. M. F. COLES, Esq.

W. D. SMITH, Esq.

Chief Manager—
Hongkong—James George, Esq.

Manager—
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of
one per centum on the daily balance.

Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months 2 per centum.

12 " 5 "

LOCAL BILLS DISCUSSED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and
every description of Banking and Exchange
business.

Bankers—

London and the chief
commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,
America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager
of the Oriental Bank Corporation of Calcutta,
and the constituted Attorney for the
Court of Appeals of the said Bank.

No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 17th August, 1876.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF DONS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company
are requested to furnish the Underwriters
with a list of their contributions for the
year ending 31st December last, in order that the
Distribution of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) of
the Net Profits reserved for Contributors may
be made. Returns not rendered prior to
the 1st October will not be accepted by the
Underwriters.

Contributors on London and the chief
commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,
America, China and Japan, are requested to
send in writing to the said Company the
amount of their contributions for the
year ending 31st December last, in order that the
Underwriters may be enabled to make the
Distribution of the Net Profits reserved for
Contributors.

Contributors in Hongkong are requested to
send in writing to the said Company the
amount of their contributions for the
year ending 31st December last, in order that the
Underwriters may be enabled to make the
Distribution of the Net Profits reserved for
Contributors.

Contributors in the said Colonies and
Dependencies are requested to send in writing
to the said Company the amount of their
contributions for the year ending 31st Decem-
ber last, in order that the Underwriters may
be enabled to make the Distribution of the
Net Profits reserved for Contributors.

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Dependencies are requested

NOW ON SALE

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1876,
With which is incorporated
"THE CHINA DIRECTORY."T
HIS WORK, in the FOURTEENTH
year of its existence, is

NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876" contains a CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH

OF A
PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG;
THE
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF
SHANGHAI.A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the
NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT
THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS
(Designed expressly for the Work);
MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,
THEP. & O. COMPANY'S ROUTES,
AND
THE COAST OF CHINA;ALSO, THE
NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—
HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics, corrected to date of publication, tends to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The present Volume also contains
The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY is
now the only publication of its kind for
China and Japan.

The Directory is published in two Forms—Complete at \$5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c. at \$3.

* The Complete Directories, at \$5, are all sold, but a few of the Smaller Edition at \$3, are still on hand.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, or to the following Agents—

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CHINCHOW..... Messrs. Hall & Holt and Kelly & Co. Shanghai.

NEWCHWANG..... Messrs. Hall & Holt and Kelly & Co. Shanghai.

KINMEN..... Messrs. Hall & Holt and Kelly & Co. Shanghai.

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YOKOHAMA..... Mr. C. D. Ross, Japan Gazette.

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BANGKOK..... Messrs. Malabar, Julian & Co.

LONDON..... Mr. F. Alz, Clement's Lane.

LONDON..... Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

LONDON..... Messrs. Bates, Henty & Co.

SAN FRANCISCO..... Mr. L. P. Fisher, 25, Merchants Exchange.

NEW YORK..... Messrs. S. M. Feltwell & Co.

37, Park Row.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
PHARMACEUTISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and his Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

PEPFEES.

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS.

DRUGGISTS' SUPPLYDEP.

And
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFILED.

PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or

827 HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

BIRTH.

On the 3rd instant, at Foochow, the wife of T. FATHERSTON, of a Son.

At Yokohama, Japan, on the 14th October, Mrs. KESWICK, of a Son.

Double Island, Swatow, on Saturday, the 14th October, the wife of Mr. PHILIP WILSON, of a Son.

On the 15th instant, at Foochow, the wife of W. M. RUSSELL, of a Son.

On the 15th instant, at No. 7, Zetland Street, the wife of B. HEEZER, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At the Union Church, Hongkong, on the 19th instant, by the Rev. J. Edge, JOHN CALDER, eldest surviving son of John Swanton, Blacksmith, Danes, Cattusness, to ANNIE, youngest daughter of George Sanderson, 22, Broughton Street, Edinburgh.

DEATH.

On the 13th instant, at Foochow, FRANCIS DEARDEN, infant son of T. Fairhurst.

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, OCTOBER 25TH, 1876.

There is without doubt much tenacity of purpose in the Chinese character. Their past history furnishes abundant proofs of the fact, and even in modern times there has not been wanting corroborative testimony on this head. The prosecution of the war in the North-West with the Dungan rebels and other Mahomedan rebels, as well as their obstinate determination to re-conquer Kashgar, may be cited as the latest instances in point. Dugged determination often wins the day, before high courage and daring; and as we have before pointed out, Chinese persistence, backed by overwhelming numbers and large resources, may eventually triumph over superior discipline and valour. As far as the Dungans are concerned, our prediction seems in a fair way to be fulfilled. The Chinese have lately gained a substantial success in the North-West. A Decree in the Peking Gazette, dated the 21st ultimo, records a great, if not glorious, victory over the rebel Mahomedans, and the capture of the city of Urumchi, which appears to have been their head-quarters. The Memorial of Tso Tungs-tang relates that Generals Liu Kien-tang and Kim San-ki, the

vanced in July last upon the incipient leader PEH-REN-HU, who made a stand in the Kui region. The rebel chief was supported by Mahomedan chieftains of those parts, and further aided by a force despatched under a leader by the Andjians. A sanguinary engagement took place and the insurgents were defeated with great loss, the Imperial troops pursuing them up to the immediate vicinity of Urumchi. On the 16th of August a vigorous attack was made on that city, and through the employment of heavy artillery a breach was effected in the walls. On the following day the attack was renewed by the Chinese troops, who took the city by storm, and to use the words of the memorial, "six or seven thousand of the most desperate among the rebels who defected, it were massacred to the last man." This success was followed on the 18th of August by a continued advance against the fortifications still held by the rebels, which were captured and destroyed, and the Imperial troops regained entire possession of the two adjacent cities of Urumchi and Tih-hwa Chow. A second wholesale slaughter seems to have resulted, for it is stated that "the number of heads brought in was beyond computation." The barbarities so unflinchingly, yet unwillingly, related, do not speak much for the civilisation of China. A nation that condones its enemies to wholesale massacre, can lay little claim to be regarded as humane and enlightened. But the Chinese are certainly no worse than the Turks; and the followers of the Prophet in Central Asia have experienced no harsher usage at the hands of the Pagan sons of Han than the Bulgarian Christians have so lately met with from the Mahomedans in Europe. Two blacks, however, will not make one white, and while we admit that China is not alone in the perpetration of atrocities in the conduct of her wars, the last must be taken to show that she is still a long way from the standard of Western nations in this respect.

It is generally understood that the Mahomedan insurgents over whom the above-mentioned success have been gained are allied in some way with YACOO KHAN, the Ameer of Kashgar; and from the memoir we gather that a contingent of the Amer's troops was engaged on the side of the rebels at Urumchi, as mention is made of some Andjians forming part of the rebel force. Andjiani is the term usually applied by the Chinese to the Khoekandees in Kashgaria. From this it may be presumed that the ruler of Kashgar despatched assistance to his allies and brethren-in-fact, but not to sufficient numbers to avert the catastrophe which has overtaken them. What effect these victories may have on the fortunes of YACOO KHAN it is not easy to forecast. It may be that he will stand there, as he would have done to withdraw from the cause, plaintiff or defendant, to withdraw from the cause himself, and leave plaintiff to go on with it if he wished to do so.

His Lordship said he did not wish to ask Mr. Holmes what his reasons were.

Mr. Holmes said he had advised plaintiff that as he was going contrary to his instructions he thought it right to withdraw from the cause.

Plaintiff, on being asked, said he would like to go on, as there were others interested in the case.

Plaintiff was then called. He said he claimed \$679.75. This was an action against the light-house-keepers at Cape D'Aguilar, for wrongfully taking up 345 bags of opium, and £100 of Portuguese wine, for plaintiff.

Mr. Holmes agreed to plaintiff, and Mr. Sharp for the defendants.

Mr. Holmes said before going into the form of action he wished to address his Lordship as to the decision he had come to with respect to the case. At the time the summons was issued he felt justified in making the claim, and to Mr. Baird said two of the men had gone. The men were then told to go back to their junk and wait till the police boat came, just soon after the summons was issued, and he had obtained up to ten o'clock this morning a warrant to search the junk he had forced as to the right of the plaintiff's claim. At the last moment, however, he did not feel it right to give any information. A telegram was then sent to Captain Deane. The men were ultimately sent on board the junk. The plaintiff was sent for at daylight next morning, and in reply to Mr. Baird said two of the men had gone. The men were then told to go back to their junk and wait till the police boat came, just soon after the summons was issued, and he had obtained up to ten o'clock this morning a warrant to search the junk he had forced as to the right of the plaintiff's claim. At the last moment, however, he did not feel it right to give any information. A telegram was then sent to Captain Deane. The men were ultimately sent on board the junk. The plaintiff was sent for at daylight next morning, and in reply to Mr. Baird said two of the men had gone. The men were then told to go back to their junk and wait till the police boat came, just soon after the summons was issued, and he had obtained up to ten o'clock this morning a warrant to search the junk he had forced as to the right of the plaintiff's claim. At the last moment, however, he did not feel it right to give any information. A telegram was then sent to Captain Deane. The men were ultimately sent on board the junk. 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certainly inferred that they can give leave of absence for more than three months.

Mr. THORNE.—Have you taken the opinion of your legal adviser on the subject?

The CHAIRMAN.—No, we never had occasion to.

Mr. THORNE thought if they did so, they would find the result did not give them that which they wanted, because it would be that three months caused to be a Director, and if he was right, the present Chairman of the Court of Directors was no longer a Director.

He should propose that the question be put to the legal adviser of the Company, that they could ascertain truly whether the Court of Directors could give any indefinite leave of absence, and that the other members have an interest whatever.

One could go away him one month, and one or two others could follow him, and then another. One could go away him before the three months had expired. If such a state of things were possible to exist, it was difficult to see how their business could be well attended to.

Mr. THORNE thought the Board of Directors could be well treated not to play with the shareholders in that way.

Mr. THORNE.—We are perfectly well aware that those gentlemen who are on the Directorate will attend well to our interests and to the interests of the Company. It does happen, that occasionally gentlemen become ill and are unable to attend to their business, but we may not perhaps be only three, and as three gentlemen are sufficient to deal with the business of a company like this? We must look to the future.

The CHAIRMAN said fine constituted a quorum, and there had never been less than that.

Mr. THORNE said the question was a simple one. The Directors were power to give a longer leave of absence than three months, and in that power will always the Directors did all in their power to promote the interests of the Company. It was not in a cautious spirit that he brought the question forward, but for the interests of the Company. It was an important question which might have to be raised sometimes, and it seemed better to have it done by the Directors, who were, in my opinion, most seriously damaged when it was eventually released after a year's detention.

Here again we came back to the intention of the Treaty, which clearly was to attack cargo intended to be smuggled; but the cargo intended to be smuggled in the present case—if there were no smuggling, but only a principle to guide judicial proceedings in mixed cases in China, namely, that the case tried by the official of the defendant's nationality, the official of the plaintiff's nationality, and the judge of the court of the place of trial, and determine a fact in which they had not the slightest share.—The general conditions of trade, in short, obviously made necessary some regulations defining the purpose of the articles under which the *Caribrook* was accused, and which were evidently framed with an object quite different from that which they were, in the present instance, made to serve.—*N. C. Daily News*.

THE CHIPOO CONVENTION.—The official copy of the *Chiopo* Convention is published by order of Her Majesty's Minister in the N. C. Herald.

THE CHIAGO.—I beg to second it.

Mr. THORNE.—We have the right of the Board of Directors to have the right of the Board of Directors, under this rule 76, or in the only case in which it has happened?

The CHAIRMAN.—The only case in which it has been done is that of the Chairman, mentioned by Mr. Thorne, and at the time he left he was expected to be sooner than he has, and I think it is necessary to have the Directors to make it known to the Directors. We did not think it necessary to appoint another Director, because we always had a quorum.

Mr. THORNE.—We clearly considered that the rule implied power to give leave of absence for more than three months if we thought fit to grant it, and of course we exercised our discretion in giving it. It is the same with the other business, but we have no objection to ascertain the opinion of the legal adviser, but I may say, we have experienced the least inconvenience from that rule, and in no degree has it affected the Company. I may also add that Mr. Lavers, since he has been at home, has been of great service to the Company by holding consultations with the Committee there, on several very important subjects.

Mr. THORNE said that so far as Mr. Lavers was concerned, he had personal regard for him, and was ready to re-vote him to the Board of Directors. It was simply a question whether the rule had been infringed, or whether it should be re-enacted. Again, if they only allowed laxity, then the business, there was no knowledge what would be done. While the present Board of Directors were in power, it is the all right, and the interests of the Company would be well attended to; but they must look to the future as well as to the present.

Mr. THORNE.—There does not seem to have been any laxity in the conduct of the business, therefore it is the opinion that the question should be tested for the future.

The CHAIRMAN said that if the majority of the shareholders were of opinion that the rule had been misread, the Directors were perfectly willing to have it tested. Certainly the Directors had inferred that they could give special leave of absence in cases in which they thought it was necessary.

The question was then put to the vote, and declared carried, 10 shareholders voting in the affirmative; one hand was raised against it, and three other shareholders abstained from voting.

The CHAIRMAN asked if a special meeting would have to be called to have the opinion of the legal adviser.

Mr. THORNE thought a special meeting was not necessary, but a circular to the Shareholders or shareholders in the minutes would be all that was required.

On the motion of Mr. WESTALL, seconded by Mr. THORNE, a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and the meeting concluded.—*N. C. Daily News*.

THE "CARIBROOK" CASE.—Among the documents in the last *Custos* General will be found a copy of the *Caribrook* case—though it is reported, it might be expected, from a peculiarly Chinese point of view. We need hardly remind our readers that the *Caribrook*, a British steamer running between Singapore and Hongkong, was seized by the Chinese revenue officer, *Yung-chien*, on the 12th June, 1875, for landing a foreign passenger who had been given a check of opium on the coast of Yunnan. The *Caribrook* was laid under Art. XLVII. of the Treaty of Tientsin, which lays down that "British merchant vessels are not entitled to resort to other than the ports of trade declared by the British Government." The *Caribrook* had been seized by the Chinese revenue officer, and the *Caribrook* had been given a check of opium on the coast of Yunnan. The *Caribrook* was laid under Art. 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